

CARRANZA OUT, VILLARREAL TO RULE IN MEXICO

Socialist Selected at Aguascalientes Said to Be Villa's Choice.

DOUBT IN WASHINGTON THAT PEACE WILL COME

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The resignation of Gen. Venustiano Carranza as Provisional President of Mexico was left before the Aguascalientes peace conference at 3 o'clock this afternoon and promptly accepted by that body.

This is the substance of a despatch which agents of Gen. Villa asserted tonight had been received from northern Mexico.

According to the Villa agency statement, Antonio Villarreal was nominated for the Provisional Presidency. It is said no serious opposition had developed against it at the time the message to Washington was sent.

Wilson was mentioned most favorably.



GEN. VENUSTIANO CARRANZA.



GEN. ANTONIO VILLARREAL.

ably in yesterday's despatches to the State Department as a probable choice for the Presidency. He now holds the post of military Governor of Nuevo Leon and was chosen permanent chairman of the meeting at Aguascalientes. Villa's adherents have announced that Villarreal is acceptable to them for the Provisional Presidency.

Says It Means Peace.

This statement was made by the Villa agency regarding the nomination of Villarreal.

The nomination of Villarreal and his certain election to the Provisional Presidency is a complete victory for Villa and his supporters. Villarreal is a man of exceptional ability and his election to the Presidency will have the effect of settling aside the personal differences between leaders in Mexican affairs which have kept the republic in a ferment since the overthrow of Diaz and is believed to mark the beginning of an era of peace and prosperity in the harassed southern republic.

It also was declared that the proposal for a commission of government to hold office until elections could be held was considered by the conference this morning and abandoned. From the moment this decision was reached, it is said the selection of either Villarreal or Carranza as Provisional President was certain. Both are supported by Villa. The Villa agency here has maintained ever since the Aguascalientes meeting that Carranza controlled a majority of the delegates and that the retirement of Carranza was certain to result.

No Surprise at Washington.

While the confirmation of Villarreal's nomination had been received at the State Department this evening, the bulletin issued by the Villa agency caused no surprise here, as earlier advices had indicated such an outcome.

While there is unqualified satisfaction at the elimination of Carranza, who has proved himself impossible from every point of view in Washington, there is likewise much pessimism as to whether the new arrangement will mean lasting peace in Mexico. It is doubted in particular that it will cause a cessation of hostilities in Sonora between Maytorena and Huila and neither is it known whether Carranza's supporters in the north will accept Villarreal as Provisional President if the selection places him in that office.

HEARS OF RESIGNATION.

Consul-General Urquidí Prizes Selection of Villarreal.

Mex. P. Urquidí, Mexican Consul-General in New York, got a message yesterday from Aguascalientes that the conference virtually had decided upon the selection of Gen. Antonio Villarreal of Coahuila as Provisional President.

According to the Consul the selection of

Continued on Sixth Page.

Poisoned Candy as Lever to New Job

Warning Letter to Robert Gair Followed by Suspicious Box Brings Arrest.

Robert Gair, president of the \$7,000,000 paper goods corporation which bears his name, with half a dozen huge buildings near the Brooklyn Bridge on the Brooklyn side, received last Thursday a letter warning him to be careful of any candy which might be sent to him through the mail, because enemies would send him a box of poisoned candy within a few days.

The letter concluded with an intimation that the writer would like to have a job in Mr. Gair's business, and hinted that gratitude caused by the tip ought to furnish him with one.

It was signed Louis Bockie, who gave his address as 539 Fifty-fifth street, Brooklyn.

Two days later Mr. Gair received in his mail a box of candy. He inspected several pieces and noticed that each had a slight hole in it, as if made by a needle. Then he turned the candy and the letter over to acting Captain John Coughlin of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau.

Coughlin thought over the matter for a time, and last night he made up his mind to send two detectives to see if there was a Louis Bockie of 539 Fifty-fifth street. Detectives Drum and McVay found Bockie at home. What is more, he admitted having written the letter, they say.

He is 24 years old and had recently lost his job with the E. W. Bliss Company, and wanted another job. He thought that if he could put Mr. Gair under obligations to him the latter would give him employment, so he wrote to Mr. Gair telling him to beware of a box of poisoned candy.

Two days after he sent the letter the candy was sent. It was poisoned with a chemical used for poisoning steel. A needle had been dipped into the chemical and then stuck in each piece of candy. The police have not yet had the candy analyzed.

Bockie was locked up in the Poplar street station charged with assault in the first degree, and will be arraigned in the Adams street police court this morning.

CENSORSHIP BUSY AT MEXICO CITY.

Government Places Embargo on All Press Messages.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14.—Private information from Mexico City is to the effect that the Government has placed an embargo on all press messages for the present, so that THE SUN correspondent in the capital is not able to send a line direct. The cause of this act is not stated, as the private advices say further that nothing of an eventful or important nature is occurring there. It is not known what actuated the Government.

REST FOR BIG BUSINESS.

Campaign Letter of President Promises Only Routine Work of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The promise of a rest for big business will be embodied in a campaign document which President Wilson plans to prepare for use in the Congressional elections this year.

It is expected that the document, which will take the form of a letter to Majority Leader Underwood, will formally serve notice on the business interests that the Administration has in mind no further regulatory legislation.

MUENSTERBERG READY TO QUIT.

But Harvard, It Is Said, Wouldn't Accept Resignation.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—It was admitted at Harvard University today that Major Wiener of London did intimate by postcard to the Harvard fellows that unless Prof. Muensterberg's connections with the institution were severed he would attach a clause in his will under which Harvard was to benefit.

It is reported that Prof. Muensterberg responded to the published story of the Major's demand by offering his resignation. The corporation promptly refused to accept.

PAPAL SECRETARY PRO-FRENCH.

Cardinal Gasparri Proponent of Religious Reconciliation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 14.—Cardinal Gasparri, the new Papal Secretary of State, is decidedly pro-French in his sentiments. He was professor of canon law for eleven years at the Catholic University of Paris and is a proponent of a reconciliation between France and the Vatican.

MAYOR NEAR TO BEING HURT.

Guard Sees Auto About to Break Down and Shouts.

Mayor Mitchell escaped an automobile accident yesterday by reason of the watchfulness of John Phelan, one of his bodyguards. The Mayor was in the automobile of John E. Weiler, Park Commissioner of Queens, on his way to Flushing from Jamaica. With him were Commissioner Weiler and Executive Secretary Morrison Cruger. John Phelan was driving, and the Mayor doesn't like to linger when he is in an automobile.

Behind them in the Mayor's own car was Phelan. They were going through Kew-Forest when Phelan let out a yell and halted the car ahead. He had noted that the right supporting rod of the rear axle of Commissioner Weiler's car was broken and he felt sure the car wouldn't stand much longer. The Mayor and Commissioner Weiler and Secretary Cruger transferred themselves to the second car and went along to Flushing without further incident.

Phelan was right. The car in which the Mayor had been riding hadn't gone a hundred yards before the back end of it dropped down in the roadway, the rod having broken completely. Phelan was driving slowly then and he was not hurt.

Continued on Seventh Page.

WILSON TO VETO PLAN FOR U.S. TO AID COTTON MEN

Congress Faces Fight Over Bond Issues and Sale Purchases.

POLITICS CHARGED AGAINST SOUTHERNERS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—An ugly situation in Congress confronts the Wilson Administration as a result of the demand of Southern Senators and Representatives that the Federal Government shall adopt some plan of finance to relieve cotton planters and dealers in the cotton producing States. The Administration is opposed to issuing bonds or currency as a means of ameliorating the conditions in the South due to the inability of that section to find a market for cotton.

It may be said on authority that if Congress incorporates an amendment in the war revenue bill authorizing the issuance of bonds to be used in the purchase of cotton the measure will be vetoed by President Wilson. President Wilson also will veto any of the proposals made for the direct purchase of cotton or any other product or output of an industry that finds itself in distress as a result of the war in Europe.

Responsible leaders in Congress are aware of the President's stand and assert that Senator Smith of Georgia and other Democratic leaders who are advocating bond or currency issues are playing to their constituents, with no hope whatever that Congress will harken to their demands. Conservative leaders from the South insist that private finance or the States affected must devise means of relief.

These leaders hope that the problem will be solved either by the organization of a bankers' pool, as proposed by Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, or by the issuance of bonds by the various cotton producing States. The latter plan, recommended by Senator Bankhead of Alabama, is generally favored.

Despite the Administration position Senator Smith and those associated with him intend to press an amendment to the war revenue bill authorizing an issue of United States bonds to the amount of \$250,000,000 to be used in the purchase of 5,000,000 bales of cotton, representing the surplus of the crop for 1914. The entire bill is expected to be passed in three or four days, and there were intimations today that Mr. Smith would oppose an adjournment of Congress until relief by legislation is given to Southern cotton planters.

The situation that has developed over the cotton men's demands will delay adjournment until October 24 and possibly longer. Speakers of the Administration say that the Smith amendment and like proposals are certain of defeat because of the President's attitude.

Senator Smith offered in the Senate today the amendment agreed to yesterday by Senators from the cotton growing States authorizing an issue of bonds for the purchase of the surplus cotton output. Mr. Smith gave notice that he will discuss the subject at length in the Senate to-morrow.

\$50,000,000 FROM N. Y.

Bankers Agree to Provide Third of \$150,000,000 for Cotton.

Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile National Bank of St. Louis, who proposed the formation of a \$150,000,000 cotton pool for the relief of the cotton planters in the South, announced last night at the Waldorf-Astoria that it "could be safely assumed that the fund would undoubtedly be raised within the next few days."

Mr. Wade made this statement after receiving assurances from New York bankers that they would cooperate to the extent of putting up \$50,000,000, provided that the Federal Reserve Board gave the management of the \$150,000,000 fund.

Mr. Wade has been in New York for several days conferring with bankers here and was in communication with Secretary McAdoo several times yesterday in regard to certain features of the plan. According to George W. Simmons, vice-president of the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, he left for Washington at midnight to confer further with Secretary McAdoo and the members of the Federal Reserve Board.

The outline of the plan discussed by Mr. Wade, the New York bankers and Secretary McAdoo for the raising of the cotton pool is as follows:

"1. Organize \$150,000,000 cotton loan fund throughout the United States, which fund shall be turned over to and managed by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington and loaned to the national currency associations or to the Federal reserve banks.

"2. All loans to be made payable on or before one year at the option of the borrower, with the right to the Federal Reserve Board to extend any or all such loans made for two periods of six months each. Interest on such loans to be at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

"3. All loans to be made at not to exceed six cents a pound, milled basis, to be secured by approved warehouse receipts for cotton properly insured.

"4. The fund to be called for by the Federal Reserve Board in such installments as may be necessary.

"5. New York financial institutions will subscribe \$50,000,000 under above conditions toward such fund, provided the balance of the country subscribe not less than \$100,000,000."

The details are to be worked out by a committee to be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board which will unquestionably have the support of every part of the country. It is recognized that the raising for the surplus cotton crop is a national problem, one which interests all manufacturing industries, commercial en-

Continued on Seventh Page.

SAYS ITALY IS CERTAIN TO GO TO ALLIES' AID

Foreign Office Attache Declares She Will Choose "Right Moment."

DI SAN GIULIANO STILL "VERY ILL"

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 14, via Havre (delayed).—The condition of the Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, continues to be most serious. Premier Salandra has assumed the duties of the office during the incapacity of the Foreign Minister.

In an interview published in the *Giornale d'Italia* Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, while recognizing the hatred of Austria among Italians, expressed the hope that this would not influence Italy to sever her connection with the Triple Alliance, since, as he said, the interests of Italy and Germany are identical.

The German Foreign Minister expressed regret that the Italians were not fighting side by side with Germany. He said the war was provoked by Russia, whose Pan-Slavism was most detrimental to Italian interests. In spite of Italy's attitude of neutrality, he said, Germany remained friendly to her and was prepared to prove her friendship after the war.

Public feeling in Italy against Germany Herr von Jagow attributed to false news spread by enemies of Germany.

Prince Ghika, the Rumanian Minister to Italy, had a long interview today with Signor di Martino, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

By PHILIP R. MACKENZIE.

Special Correspondent of THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 29.—It is regarded here as beyond the possibility of doubt that Italy will join England, France and Russia against her former allies, Germany and Austria. That Italy's neutrality will not last throughout the war has been admitted by an official of the Foreign Office who is in close touch with the Marquis di San Giuliano. He said:

"Our future allies (meaning the Powers of the Triple Entente) are in a great hurry for us to join them. Of course their impatience is natural, but they have to curb it, as we will join them at our and not at their convenience."

Although it is regarded as inevitable that Italy will forsake her policy of neutrality, still the event that would justify her participation in the war has not yet occurred, since her interests in the Adriatic have not so far been threatened.

Even if Turkey joins Germany and Austria and thus provokes a conflagration in the Balkans Italy's intervention will not be justified, since Greece and Rumania will join the allied Powers, while only Bulgaria may side with Germany and Austria. Besides, Turkey will suffer the consequences of her folly and her partition will be inevitable; hence Italy will indirectly be benefited without the necessity of intervening.

The only event that would provoke Italy's intervention will not occur in the near future. While Austria retains possession of the Adriatic coast and until the Slavs reach the Adriatic Italy will not move. The English and French may continue their operations in the Adriatic and even occupy territory there. It is well known that such acquisition of territory has no political character, since neither England nor France aspires to permanent territorial acquisition in this quarter. If Serbia, however, occupies any portion of the Adriatic coast now held by Austria then Italy will intervene.

Financial Burden Heavy.

Apart from the political reasons which have so far delayed Italy's intervention, it is well known that there are other reasons of various kinds, especially financial and military, which have contributed to delaying Italy's mobilization. A general mobilization will cost Italy about \$3,000,000 a day. Every soldier of the active army, as soon as all the forces are mobilized, will cost the country about \$140 a day, and considering that the first line troops will amount to about a million it is easy to explain why the general mobilization has been delayed.

A more serious question is that relating to the field artillery equipment. Until 1906 Italy was the only European state that had not completed her armament with quick firing guns. The 75A semi-quick firing gun had been superseded by a Krupp 145 p., and 600 of these guns were issued. The total number of field guns required by the Italian artillery on mobilization is 1,746, and it was proposed to make up this number by remounting the 75A guns on quick firing carriages. These guns, however, were so badly eroded that it was impossible to keep them in use.

Trials were therefore held in 1912 to select a new gun and the Deputi type

Continued on Fourth Page.

GERMAN CENTRE FALLS BACK; REPORT THE ALLIES IN LILLE; KAISER'S TROOPS AT OSTEND

POPE RENEWS PLEA FOR PEACE
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 14.—An active exchange of telegrams between the Pope and the Papal Nuncio at Vienna indicates that the efforts of the Vatican to bring an end to the war have been redoubled.

It is understood that the moment for this action is regarded as most favorable because the death of the King of Rumania has made a profound impression upon Emperor Francis Joseph, who fears that he may die before peace is accomplished and who realizes the tremendous responsibility that would be placed upon a young and inexperienced successor in such circumstances and the consequent danger of the dissolution of the empire.

For these reasons Francis Joseph is cooperating with the Pope in his peace efforts, despite apparently hopeless and insurmountable difficulties.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

FRANCE.—The official communiqué issued yesterday at Paris reports the occupation of Ypres in Belgium by a Franco-British force and the progress of French troops in the center in the region of Liège-Aix-la-Chapelle. Unofficial reports place the extreme French left wing at Ypres, having swept around Lille.

Lille is reported to have been recaptured by the French troops. The Germans are in retreat on the line from Noyon to Verdun. A Berlin official report admits that French forces have penetrated Lorraine and have been engaged near Metz. The report denies that the Germans suffered a repulse at that point.

BEELGIUM.—Several engagements are reported to have taken place on the night of October 12-13 between Quatrech and Mele in which, it is said, the Germans were repulsed and driven southeast of Ghent. The Germans have occupied the railroad station of Eichen on the Dutch border.

ITALY.—The condition of Marquis di San Giuliano is reported still serious. An official of the Foreign Office is reported to have said that Italy's participation in the war on the side of the allies is certain, but added that this participation will be at Italy's time and not the allies'.

PORTUGAL.—A despatch from Lisbon says that as a result of Cabinet meet-

ings and conferences of party leaders with the President it has been resolved to convene Congress on Friday to pass a vote for the mobilization of the troops. A despatch from Madrid says that Portugal is preparing to place all of her forces at the disposal of Great Britain and that the Portuguese mobilization has already been partly accomplished.

RUSSIA.—A report from Petrograd says that the Germans have been repulsed between Warsaw and Ivangorod and that one Russian regiment captured two German companies. The report also denies that Przemyśl has been relieved and says that fighting continues to the south of that point, with the advantage in the Russian favor. In the Suwalki region the Russians claim to have taken 10,000 prisoners, forty guns and a number of Maxim's.

GERMANY.—A report from Berlin says that there was great rejoicing in that city over the capture of Antwerp. It is looked upon as a victory over Great Britain, for it is believed that the Belgian King was willing to surrender the place, but was persuaded to continue the defense by the English. The Germans also charge the English with firing into vessels in the harbor at Antwerp. An official statement given out in Vienna says that the Russians were repulsed at Przemyśl to such an extent that they now maintain positions only on the eastern front of the fortress.

Portugal to Begin to Mobilize To-day

War on Germany and Colonial Aid to Britain Expected.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The feeling of the Portuguese people for England since the outbreak of the war is daily becoming one of increasing and complete sympathy, according to a Reuter despatch from Lisbon, which continues:

"Portugal must be prepared for all eventualities and assist Great Britain whenever and wherever necessary."

"Portugal mobilization will be ordered to-morrow, but it is incorrect to say that Portugal has formally declared war against Germany."

The Portuguese active army in time of peace consists of 20,000 men, with about 2,800 officers. This number, however, could be greatly increased in case of war. All adult males between the ages of 17 and 45 are liable to military duty under the laws of the republic.

The reserve army, like the active army, consists of thirty-five regiments of infantry, but is provided with less cavalry and artillery than the active army.

The artillery, which formerly used the Krupp 90 millimeter gun is being equipped with the Canon 75 millimeter. Portugal is in a position to be of great service to England in the matter of the British possessions in Africa, particularly in view of the uprising which has been started by a faction of the Boers.

Portuguese West Africa (Angola) borders on German Southwest Africa on the north. On the eastern coast Portuguese East Africa borders on the British Union of South Africa and Rhodesia, with German East Africa just to the north of this Portuguese possession and hemmed between it and British East Africa, still further north.

CENSORSHIP FOR CABLES TO BRAZIL

The Commercial Cable Company sent out the following notice yesterday:

"The Brazilian Administration gives notice that cablegrams for Brazil or passing through Brazil are subject to censorship and should only be accepted at the sender's risk. They must be written in plain language—English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian or German—and bear the complete address and signature."

In view of the possibility of Portugal entering the war on the side of her patron, England, it may be the purpose of the Brazilian Government to prevent the use of the communications between Portugal and Brazil in ways derogatory to the former, particularly since, in Brazil, as in other republics of South America, the activity of German agents of recent years has become marked. Germany has large interests in Brazil. In many districts of the republic, particularly in the coffee producing region, the German language is spoken almost exclusively. The Kaiser also is known to have an extensive foreign secret service system in Brazil as throughout South America.

MARTIAL LAW IN CONGO.

Lisbon, via London, Oct. 14.—Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Portuguese Congo, according to despatches received here from Louisa.

GREAT BEAR KILLING WATER.

So, the case of six slaves stopped bottom

ALLIES' LEFT WING EXTENDS INTO BELGIUM

Anglo-French Forces Occupy Ypres, Four Miles Over Border.

GREAT BATTLE ON NEW LINE IS NEAR

Front Extends From Arras to Ghent, Passing Near Lille.

GERMANS ON WAY TO ATTACK BELFORT

Invaders' Advance on Barrier Fortresses Seems to Be Weakening.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Probably the greatest battle of the war has begun on the line of Ghent, Lille and Arras, with preliminary skirmishes favorable to the allies between cavalry forces.

Gen. Joffre reports that French troops, presumably the allies' left wing, have captured Ypres, in Belgium, but the Germans, after defeats at Arras and Armentieres, hold Lille, eighteen miles south, with 50,000 men, apparently massing for a new drive toward Dunkirk and Calais when Ostend is taken.

The news tonight points to efforts by Gen. Joffre to unite his left wing in France with the Belgian and British forces retreating from Ostend, for the double purpose of protecting the French coast cities and gaining increased power for a new offensive against Gen. von Kluck.

LILLE REOCCUPIED?

Train Service From Calais Is Reported Renewed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at Calais telegraphs that the left wing of the gigantic battle line daily grows more satisfactory for the allies from every point of view. He says:

"In the fighting around Lille it is reported that the results have been extremely fruitful. The Germans have been turned out of their semi-circular positions around Lille and the corner of France which juts into Belgium has been cleared of the enemy."

"The train service from Calais to Lille has been resumed. The Germans have been pushed back as far as Courtrai, where they are retreating."

"It looks as if the enemy will endeavor to hold the line Blankenberghe-Bruges-Courtrai. There is little doubt that the Germans intended to dash on to Calais, but they were forced over the Belgian border by the deadly French attacks."

The above despatch is the first intimation that Lille has been reoccupied by the allies, which is surmised from the announcement that trains are running again to that place from Calais. The French War Office announced on Tuesday that Lille had been captured by the Germans. It was said a whole army corps was in the city.

There was a time when this sort of talk was mere assumption or gossip, but it is a fact now. The evidence is too great and varied to be disputed. Moreover, the Germans were not prepared for a winter campaign in France. Yet winter is beginning and they are sick with the hardships they have had to endure and the great efforts which have given them nothing but a record of masses of dead. They have got to go.

The allies are doing very well. The Germans may be out of France much sooner than expected. Then, with no thought of revenge, it will be the job of our troops to show the German people what it is like when a country becomes merely the field of operations in a war.

REENFORCEMENTS SENT.

German Take Troops From East Prussia to France.

By THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail" War Service.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.—The Germans are apparently transferring a large number of troops from the eastern frontier back to the battle front in France. They have been allowed to do this by the failure of the Russians to advance.

The moving of a large force is indicated by the fact that ordinary trains are delayed forty-eight hours.

Despatches from Berlin say there is much sickness among the German troops.

PRISONERS A STAGE "MOB."

Captives Paraded Over and Over in German Town.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The correspondent of the *Standard* in Paris says the Germans are trying to create the impression that they have taken a huge number of prisoners. A Dutch friend of his wrote that in Aix-la-Chapelle he saw a Belgian whom he knew pass through the streets with other prisoners five different times, the population believing it was a different batch each time.

The afternoon report contained significant details, the most important being that the allies have driven the Germans from Ypres five miles over the Belgian border, and are apparently in a strong position to resist the developing German offensive. Distinct progress by the allies in the center was mentioned.

The text of the communiqué, which called attention to false assertions by the Germans regarding their progress